ESTABLISHED 1840.

State Library; dh

WEATHER INDICATIONS. WAR DEPT., OFFICE CE. SIG. OFFICER. WARRINGTON, September 25, 1 a.m.

For Tennesses and the Ohio calley, warn er, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly, veering to westerly winds, with stationary or falling barometer, followed at the west staions by rain areas.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY. WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U.S. ARMY, MONDAY, September 24, 1877, 10:08 p.m. Bar. Ther. Dir. | Force. | er. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. | 10. W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeani.

WE learn by telegraph that General George B. M'Clellan has accepted the nomination for governor of New Jersey on the

Democratic ticket.

The fire which yesterday came near destroying the finest and most beautiful of all the pulbic buildings in Washington is already attributed to spontaneous combustion.

der Cherket Pasha, reached Osman Pasha with a fresh supply of ammunition. A dispatch from Constantinople gives a similar report. A correspondent says the encounters Thursday and Friday, near Biela, are said to Thursday and Friday, near Biela, are said to When we have had an investigation, perhaps it will be made to appear that Carl Schurz's investigation had something to do with it.

A LEFTER to Hon, Jere Black, from Ex-Secretary Thompson, published in another column, is an interesting contribution to the history of the troublous days immediately preceding the accession of the south. Mr. Thompson explains the point made by Ex-Senator Clingman, and defends the character of the patriotic statesman of whose cabinet he was a member.

A DISPATCH from St. Louis yesterday states that argument was begun in the United States circuit court in the case of the United States rersus William M'Kee. The argument is on the demurrer of District-Attorney Bliss to the answer of M'Kee, filed some time ago, which took the ground that the defendant's pardon by the President in the criminal case debarred the government from bringing a civil action against him.

A TELEGRAM from London says that Ex-Minister Gladstone formally denies the assertion of a Constantinople correspondent that in Shipka pass, September 17th, of thirty-he had written to a Greek resident of Constantinople advising the Greeks to join Ruussia | wounded. in a war against the Turks. Mr. Gladstone the Greeks and Slaves to give a moral support to each other. The affair has been causing a considerable sensation.

THE APPEAL IS Wrong in supposing that because they are negroes. The vast majority of the negroes are extremely ignorant, and utterly incapable, therefore, of a wise and judicious exercise of the right of There are some few whites in the We would make no distinction between them .- Vicksburg Herald.

with this explanation of its position. Ours is a government of and for the people, and the poorest as the richest; the uneducated as well as the educated, have an inalienable right to vote, as the only means whereby the citizen can share in the responsibilities, as well as benefits, of the government.

From the New York Tribune we learn that Judge Durant, a prominent practitioner before the Umted States supreme court, is enommission, on the ground either of disloyalte or fraud. This measure will undoubtedly members, who intend to open the doors of proceeding in France. claims in every manner possible. The bill is being very carefully drawn, and will be submitted to the prominent lawyers of congress

before it is presented for passage. of Mississippi planters have banded together deeds of trust. As the Canton Mail says: "If farmers of the State have discovered that the lien law operates oppressively against them, tion; to resist its power will be a usurpation. they should seek to have the law repealed, or so n. odified as to grant them relief. But as long as the law is in torce, be it ever so bad, its majesty "hould be upheld. Brute force and violence should not take the place of the law, no matter how op ressive that law. So long as it stands it should be obeyed." We trust our Mississippi friends will think of his, and that the sober second thought will on the right flank, but were repulsed. They nduce them to another and a better course, then attached the left and center, and were this, and that the sober second thought will

the New Orleans Picayune to prove the Stanrespondent of the Baltimore Sun, who says:

"Mr. Stanley Matthews is evidently going a little too far when he makes, as in his discusprehensive a denial of the fact of his negotiout southern congressmen and others at the low the electoral count to proceed, and as-of peace, but when war was declared he went to war for the cause which he believed to be of the principals in the affair, was given in this correspondence last spring. Mr. Matly be investigated by a committee of con. ent to Russian humiliation. ly be investigated by a committee of con-A correspondent, who was an eye-witness of Friday's battle between the czarovitch and

Mistorical Kissing Co. umbus Dispatch: How does history reof succeeding generations. Eighteen hun-dred years ago his ory teaches us that Judas Iscariot kissed the Saviar, his master, and now, in the year of our Lord, 1877, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States of America, kissed Oliver P. Mosten, a senator of the United States. There is no analogy between the actions, to be sure, yet it is strange with what faithfulness this repitition of history occurs. Time changes; history

twenty-five cents per bottle.

neetings of the Ohio trotting circuit com-neetes to-morrow within full list of entries in Mehemet Ali's reported victory turn

FOREIGN.

General Grant's Speech to the Workingmen of London-The Tide of the Great Calamity in London Turned -Greece and the Turkish Menace through England.

The Turks Repulsed by the Russians in Shipka Pass-There's no Knowing How the Belligerents Stand-The Thiers's Manifesto In France-MacMahon Preparing.

From Calcutta. CALCUTTA, September 24.—Plenteous rain has fallen in many of the worst famine districts. Agricultural work is active and crops are making rapid progress. There can be no reasonable doubt that the tide of the great calamity has been turned, but vast numbers of those who survive actual famine must still succumb from their enfeebled condition. From Viennu.

VIENNA, September 24.—News has been received here that twenty thousand men, un-der Chefket Pasha, reached Osman Pasha have been greatly exaggerated by the Turks.
According to the information received here
they were drawn battles, and the forces engaged not very large.

From Havana. HAVANA, September 24.—San Domingo vices to the tenth report that within the last fortnight matters have assumed a serious po-litical aspect in the northeastern province called Lavega. Many bloody encounters have taken place between the revolutionists, headed by General Bangas, and the government troops; the latter were badly beaten. The partisans of Ex-President Gonzales have raised a rebellion in the northwestern pro inces, commencing by capturing the scaport of Monte Christi. The republic is in a state of excitement; many prominent citizens have

From Bukarest. BUKAREST, September 24.—Persons arriving from the headquarters of the czarowitch at Delme Monastin, think the Turks will not renew the attack of Friday, but will endeavor to cut a route to Tiernova.

Chenket Pasha telegraphs from Orchaine,
September 22d, that Hifsi Pasha, commanding the provision-train for Osman Pasha, arrived at Dubrick, two hours march from Plevna, having defeated afteen Russian battalions on the way. Osman Pasha is requsted to make a sorbe to establish a junction ed to make a sortie to establish a junction with this force.

A Russian official dispatch admits the loss,

been arrested on mere suspicion.

From Constantinople. CONSTANTINOPLE, September 24. - Mepublishes the letter on which the accusation hemit Ali telegraphs to-day to the Porte as was founded. The letter was written long fallows: "A furious engagement took place were twice as great as ours." entry of vessels into the Gulf of Arti, but it is | roof. thought that it will refuse compliance with the Greek demands, and that a diplomatic difficulty with England will ensue. Italy has 1:30 p.m.—At this writing the fire is under sent a note to the Porte supporting Greece.

offs will be executed.

From Paris. Paris, September 24.—Urbain Jean Joseph Leverrier, the famous astronomer, is dead. ng Gambetta's trial. It is announced that Grevy will stand for the ninth arrondissement of Paris, which was

gaged in drafting a bill to give the court of the minister of justice giving instructions that all the electoral addresses shall be careof all southern claims. One purpose of the bill will be to give the court jurisdiction over all claims rejected by the southern claims visit to the Beigian frontier, professedly to avoid misconstruction, but more probably be cause of an intimation from the Belgian gov receive the very general support of southern would be undesirable while the elections were

> who is on furlough for his health, has been per mptorily ordered to return to his post. Thiers's manifesto, addressed to the ors of the ninth arrondissement, is published It justifies the proceedings of the late cham and wisdom; explains his preference for a re-publican government, founded on the convicsummarized: The sovereignty of the national republic, law, liberty, and peace.

From London. London, September 24.—A Russian of-cial bulletin, dated at Gorny-Studen, Satur-ay, says: "The Turks renewed the bomday, says: bardment of the Shipka pass positions Fri

likewise repulsed. The fighting lasted until It was thought the attack would be renewed Saturday."
A great demonstration of the workmen Northumberland and Durham was held on the town moor of Newcastle Saturday aftergress, was an untruth. In addition to that, two trade societies participated in a proceswe have the assertion of the Washington cor- sion, which occupied twenty minutes in passion with General Ewing, so plump and com- meetings at the time of the reform-bil excitement. Thomas Burt, M. P., presented an eulogistic address to General Grant, who ations last winter with prominent southern said he thanked the workingmen for their the fact that Mr. Matthews repeatedly sought and some and others at the southern congressmen and others at the out southern congressmen and others at the capitol and at the hotels, urged them to al-

right for the south. The whole history of right, and fought to the best of his ability to ing-presses, locks, safes, etc. The models of right for the south. The whole history of secure the peace and safety of his nation. these negotiations, as derived from the months. A dispatch from Constantinople, via Tyra, thews did not then presume to deny any of spoken about the probability of Austrian medistion, and to have urged the greatest modthe material points. Now, when brought to eration upon the sultan, and pointing out the pay on the stump at home, he undertakes to necessity of caving the Russians' amoun to so. As this whole matter will undoubted- propre, because Germany will not be induffer-

when put under eath, will have the hardibood to deny the promises which he made in the presence of those to whom the promises were made to-day by the Turks, with from one to three battalions each, and all unsupported. The attacks failed: the loss to the Turks was for some hours before it was discovered. Two wounded can be seen lying on the open ground over which the combatants passed. The Ros-Co. umbus Dispatch: How does history re-reat itse. !! Great men do memorable things and their actions are imitated by great men and their actions are imitated by great men has also been some fighting at Kudicklei, by a division of Ahmet Eyoub's corps, and at Verbatza, by two battalians detached by Mehemet Ali. The Turks were unsuccessful at

these places also. The whole action has been totally different from what it should have been: the feint has been turned into an attack, and the real attack has not been carried out." The same correspondent telegraphed Saturday that all was still and quiet. Each side is apparently fatigued after Friday's hard A correspondent at a thens reports that the Banks cry because they suffer, and the most reliable remedy for the relief of their discomfort is Dr. Bull's baby syrup. Only light and Russian governments for an ofensive allignments for an ofensive allignments for an ofensive allignments for an ofensive allignments. and Russian governments for an offensive al-lignce is entirely unfounded, and that its invention has been clearly brought home to the Toledo, September 24: The first of the fall support or toleration in the aggressive move-

meetings of the Ohio trotting circuit commences to-morrow within full list of entries in the different classes. The meeting will continue four days. On Thursday Goldsmith Maid will trot against time for a special purse. The weather at present is all that could be desired, and the track, which is one of the best in the country, is in very fine conditions. The gruies occupy opposite

banks of the Banica-Lom. A steam ferry between Pyrgos and Paragan indicates that the Russians are recovering lost ground. The principal Montenegrin army surrounds Ga-

MEMPHIS

England has conveyed to Greece the com-aint and menace of Turkey, which closes us: "The Porte will not seek to stop the evil by half measures, but by striking at the very root." The Greek minister has made explanations, which Earl Derby has declared satisfactory, and now the minister strongly complains of England conveying the menace while acknowledging there was no legitimate

A Russian official dispatch dated at Gorny-tuden yesterday, says: "The Turkish attack ouva on the twenty-first was decisiv v repulsed and was not renewed; on th twenty-second the Turks retreated. Our loss was twenty officers and four hundred men that of the enemy at least one thousand." General Grant was to-day met at the Sunderland railway station by the mayor and Messrs. Goarely and Burt, members of parliament. The day was observed as a most general holiday. About ten thousand memers of trade and friendly societies marched procession. General Grant was present at the laying of the foundation stone of the library and musuem, replying to an address of the friendly and trade societies. He said he would renew what he had said relative to the way in which labor was regarded in the United States, and the way in which he personally regarded it. In reply to an invita-tion from the corporation of Stratford-on-Avon, General Grant has intimated his inten-tion to visit that town on Friday next. He

by the mayor and corporation of that town. THE PATENT OFFICE

of Property Destroyed or Damaged -Immense Number of Valuable Models Burned.

A Theory Already Started to Account for a Fire in a Fire-Proof Building is Spontaneous Combustion-"Let us out Easy."

Washington. September 24.—The patentout in the model-room, burned through the roof, and are blazing furiously. All the engines in the district have gone to the scene.

12:30 p.m.—The fire is still raging, particularly in the land-office wing of the interior department building. The heat is intense, making an approach to the fire very difficult, and doubtless valuable records and papers will be destroyed, many being stowed in the attic. The upper portion of the west wing on Ninth street is in flames, which are creeping along between the ceiling and the root of the north wing and of the main building, facing F street.

AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF VALUABLE MOD-ELS DESTROYED. Secretary Schurz and his assistants are superintending the removal of the files, mos and records, clerks are removing books eptember 21st, at noon. We advanced to and papers, and the district militia, or vanized intrenchments, but darkness as guards, are at the main stairway to the stopped the fighting. The enemy's losses | model-room, where an immense number of models yet remain. The firemen are in the room, endeavoring to save it. The flames note protesting against the restriction on the first appeared in the conservatory near the There were an immense number of

control. Most of the damage has been con-It is reported that orders have gone from fined to the upper stories. Several fire comto Constantinople, but it is feared that the past twelve o'clock. The time from making military authorities will not obey, and that application for them until their arrival in the city was less than an bour. A government Hifsi Pasha's division of twenty battalions of infantry, two batteries and a regiment of the arsenal are at work with those belonging cavalry, has entered Pievna with fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition. The work of restoring telegraphic communication are entertained that to the cities of Baltimore and Alexandria, THE FIRE WILL NOT EXTEND BELOW THE

The valuable records of the patent, land dian and pension offices, as well as those but the fire was extinguished before making much progress. It is believed that spontaneous combustion there caused the conflagration. The land office records are stored in rooms two stories beneath. The number of models is variously estimated at from fifty to seventy-five thousand. A number of the more important were on exhibition and storage in the west hall, which, with the north hall, is completely wrecked and the roofs burned. The fire at this time (half-past two o'clock) is confined to the attic of the last hall, from which nearly all the models have been removed to the lower floors. The loss in rejected models will be very great to the

ubordinate to the interior department, except the pension effice. The land office, patent office and Indian office suffer by the mixing of documents in the efforts to save them.

Carolina not only with the knowledge and consent of the President, but with his hearty sympathy. He was deliberately planning ing of documents in the efforts to save them. sympathy. He was deliberately planning Many rooms on the lower floors are covered with water. A cordon of police has been support, while still holding an official position ment placed inside, while a detachment of marines are between the burning building man was utterly surprised that such should and the postoffice. At three o'clock the fire was confined to the northeast corner, and was

two or three houses on Seventh street, opposite the Indian bureau, have caught. The general postoffice has been closed, and public rock seems suspended throughout the city. The fire originated from spontaneous com ton among a lot of non-patented chemical erial stored in the attic on the Ninth street ont. No fire was made in the conservatory day, nor had any been in the building. The incipal loss falls upon the patent office. The iginal copy of the Declaration of Independence, and relics of General Washington, were ence, and relics of General Washington, were saved, as was also the Franklin printing was himself in the rebellion, and is a man of press. The specifications and orginal drawings of the patent office are safe, and from these

models can be reproduced, if necessary, Many clerks of the interior department, in the land, patent, Indian, and pension offices have been damaged by water. THE MILITARY ARE ON GUARD DUTY at the building, where they will remain un-til all the records and public property shall be secured. None of the land-office records

have been destroyed by the fire, but many are seriously damaged by water. The records of the application division, the office the application division, the office which first receives all applicalating to sewing-machines, firearms, printreapers, mowers, and the various agricultural dements were destroyed. A lding will be arected at once. The damom three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars, while that growing out of the destruction of models and other valuables elonging to the patent office is almost realculable. The arches which formed the ceiling of the second story, upon which the floor of the third story rested are so badly damaged by heat and water that many of

From the Private Records of the chanan Cabinet-A Statement of Hon.

Jacob Thompson of Why and How he Went to North Carolina as a Commissioner from

the State of Mississippi in the Win-

ter of 1859-The Memory of a

Patriotic President Justified.

A LEAF

Just now there are quite a number of perns engaged in the work of manufacturing history, putting things on record, or criticising the leading persons, or controlling the policies of the war, or the ten years preceding it. From the Knoxville Chronicle, of the sixteenth instant, we copy the following sample, to which the attention of Ex-Secretary Thompson having been called, he made answer in a letter to Ex-Attorney-General Black, which we, by his permission, append:

BUCHANAN AND THE REBELLION.

It is well known that James Buchanan, will be escorted to Shakespeare's birthplace while President of the United States, acting under the advice of corrupt, ambitious and unprincipled cabinet-advisors, such as Floyd, Cobb and Jake Thompson from the south, and Jere Black from the north, was guilty of conduct, for which he will ever be held in execration by the American people. The most charitable conclusion that could be reached, under the circumstances, was to excuse him on the ground of personal imbecility. But it is due to the truth of history to say But it is due to the truth of history to say there are a great many well-informed people who were not so charitable. They believe that Mr. Buchanan was privy to all the plans of the secessionists, and not only that, but that he gave them all the assistance in his power. There are those even, who believe that, before his nomination in 1856 at the Cincinnati convention, he made pledges to the southern Democratic leaders, that he, if elected to the Presidency, would dispose of the cabinet positions so as to give the southern.

Was known to the whole country, and we could avoid a conflict of arms and bloodshed, congress, which was then in session, could and probably would in the meantime provide some compromise which would remove from the southern mind any apprehension of an invasion upon their rights of property; I could hurry up North Carolina, the thereby would acquire an influence to hold back Mississippi and the gulf States. To this end I would visit the State. All the influence possible should be exerted to induce

the cabinet positions so as to give the south-ern secessionists all the advantage they could ern secessionists all the advantage they could obtain by stealing forts, arsenals, army supplies, etc. Whether this is true or not, it is true that important cabinet positions were given to prominent southern men who were understood to be secessionists. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was made secretary of the treasury; John B. Floyd, of Virginia, secretary of war; Jake Thompson, of Mississippi, secretary of the interior; Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, postmaster-general; and Jere Black, attorney-general. The first four were southern secessionists, and the last, what was infinitely worse, a northern man what was infinitely worse, a northern man whenever they ceased to control it they would break it up. But, recently, additional evi-dence has come to light going to show that Mr. Buchanan was not ignorant of the pur-

pose of those surrounding him. Hon. Thos. L. Clingman has written a book, which has just been published, a review of which we find in the New York Nation, of September Calhoun, Davis, and Buchanan were the objects of Mr. Clingman's sincere and in one wense patriotic abhorrence. Of Davis his opinion agrees with the dictum of a high Confederate officer at Johnson's surrender: "If we had had Lincoln and they had had Davis, we should have subjugated the north." In regard to Calhoun he quotes Benton's saying that so far from being a statesman he had "never invented even a humbug"—a distinction to which Mr. Blaine might lay claim since his Woodstock speech. Mr. Buchanan's services to the south do not save him from the severest censure at Mr. Clingman's hands: but the following anecdote exceeds it all (p. 526):

Mr. Buchanan's services to the south do not save him from the severest censure at Mr. Clingman's bands; but the following anecdote exceeds it all (p. 526):

"About the middle of December [1860] I had occasion to see the secretary of the interior on some official business. On my entering the room Mr. Thomson said to me: 'Clingmon, I am glad you have called, for I intended presently to go up to the senate to see you. I have been appointed commissioner by the State of Mississippi to go down to North Carolina to get your state to seeede, and I wished to talk with you about your legislature before I start down in the morning to Raleigh, and to learn what you think of my chance of success.' I said to him: I did not know that you had resigned.' He answered: 'Oh, no, I have not resigned.' Then,' I replied, I uppose you resign in the morning.' No,' he answered: I do not intend to resign, f. r. Mr. Buchanan wished us all to hold on and go out with him on the fourth of March.' 'But,' said I,' does Mr. Buchanan know for what purpose you are going to North Carolina?' 'Certainly he knows my object.' Being surprised by this statement, I told Mr. Thompson that Mr. Buchanan was probably so much perplexed by his statement, and that as he was aiready involved in difficulty, we ought not to add to his burdens; and then suggested to Mr. Thompson that he had better see Mr. Buchanan again, and, by way of inducing him to think the matter over, mention what I had been saying to him. Mr. Thompson at a small social party, and as soon as I approached him he said, 'I knew I could not be mistaken, I told Mr. Buchanan all you said, and he told me he wished me to go, and hoped I might succeed. I could not help exclaming, 'Was there ever before any potentate who sent cut his own cabinet ministers to exclie an insurrection against his government!' The fact that Mr. Thompson did go on the errand, and had a public reception before the legislature, and returned to his position in the cabinet, is known; but this incident serves to re-call it.'

do credit to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Thompson. It may be that the latter, who is now living at Memphis, in this State, will feel called upon to make an explanation. Should he do so, it will be looked to with interest. hould be decline to do so, he will remain

Hon. J. S. Black:

purports to be an extract from a speech of Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, made somewhere and at some time not I accepted the invitation and took my seat in lina, made somewhere and at some time not given. This was the first knowledge I ever had that such a speech had been delivered, and I answer you promptly. Mr. Clingman here attempts to repeat verbatim a private, casual conversation which occurred between us near seventeen years ago. I remember well, just before my departure for North Carolina, I had a conversation with Mr. Clingman, and I remember also the information I Smith, said that the pull over had given him a severe pain in the side, and that the visitors of the hotel this afternoon and was called on by vast crowds. To-night the visitors on by vast crowds. To-night the visitors of the hotel this afternoon and was called on by vast crowds. To-night the visitors of sight, a fact to which I called Mr. Smith, a fact to which I called Mr. Smith, after too which I called Mr. Smith said that the pull over had given him a severe pain in the side, and that on by vast crowds. To-night the visitors of the ladies of the party. The visitors leave the first knowledge I ever the term of the boat, and the other boys pulled out ahead. When we first the term of the boat, and the other boys pulled out ahead. When we first the pull over had given him a severe pain in the side, and that on by vast crowds. To-night the visitors on by vast crowds. To-night the visitors of the ladies of the party. The visitors leave the ladies of the party. The visitors leave the ladies of the party in the stern of the boat, and the other boys pulled out ahead. When we first the pull over had given him a severe pain in the side, and that the pull over had given him a severe pain in the side, and that the pull over had given him a severe pain in the side, and that the pull over had given him a severe pain in the side, and that the pull over had given him a severe pain in the side, and that the pull over had given him a severe pain in the side, and that the pull over had given him a severe pain in the side, and that the pull over had given him a severe pain in the side, and that the pull over had wished him to give me. It was to learn from | for us after landing, and that we would not | they will visit Monticello, the home him the political status of different members be long behind them. He still complained of the legislature; but the conversation made of the pain in the side, and I asked him to no impression on my mind, and I should have forever forgotten it but for this reminder. It is impossible now to recall particulars. Soon as we got started across he would let me whether he asked if I had resigned or not, I do not remember; but what is its sequence I could not have forgotten. When told I had not, he assumed that he advised me to see the President again on the subject, and that in obedience to his suggestion I did so and came to him and told him the result. This is an impossibility. To have suggested such a thing to me by Mr. Clingman would have been an impertinence that I could not have overlooked, and had guch a thing been suggested I know I would have scorned to regested I know I would have scorned to result to the started across he would let me try it. We were then pulling up the river, parallel with the Arkansas shore, at a distance of probably ten rods from it. After going up as far as he wished, he headed the boat across the stream, and had pulled probably ten rods further out into the stream, when he suddenly dropped the oars, and placing his hands across his body, he exclaimed: "Oh! my God! I have burst something inside of me;" and rausing himself partially upright, he came very near losing his been served that a petition for a receiver would be filed in the superior court to-day.

for the States, yet each had refuned the right from which they had never parted, to withdraw for cause, the

powers they had conferred upon the general government and resume the full exercise of them. But as I held, no man would justify sccession which was not sufficient to justify revolution, and as there was not and could not be during the administration of Mr. Buchanan any justifying cause of secession, the sad news was communicated, and as our difference was a mere abstract first intimation of Mr. Smith still one, I could with propriety hold my place in the cabinet. When the governor's letter was received and I had determined it was little credence; but receiving a copy of the my duty to accept the appointment, I sought and obtained a private interview with the President, and told him I wished a leave of absence to visit the legislature of North Carolina. At first he endeavored to dissuade me from going, but as I persisted he insisted upon knowing what I proposed to do. I unbosomed myself to him with the utmost frankness. I told him that an exciting canvass was going on in Mississippi on the subject of secession—that I was opposed to any little credence; but receiving a copy of the Memphis Appeal, sent me by my brother, I concluded to visit Memphis at once and satisfy myself as to whether Mr. Smith was dead or alive. It has been published in some of the papers that Mr. Smith was a relative of mine. Such is not the case; but he was a dear friend, whom I have known from boylood. I would state that I have been for the past three weeks at my old home in Illinois with my wife, who has been and is still very life, which is the cause of the delay in publish-

ject of secession—that I was opposed to any lill, which is the cause of the delay in publish hasty and hurried action on the part of the ling this statement. State, but that he knew my conviction was that I owed my primary allegiance to my State, and whatever destiny she chose must State, and whatever destiny she chose must necessarily be my destiny; as yet there was no existing cause which would justify secession; there would be none during his administration, and if the States of the south could and would co-operate and appoint a composition of the Compo future day for a united movement, and thi

influence possible should be exerted to induc the States to have a full and candid under standing of the rights of southern men in their slave property. Unless that was reached, I foresaw that a disruption of the Union was inevitable. If the President preferred, I would at once resign, or hold my place—just as he desired. To this he frankly replied that, while he feared I would be subject to misconstruction, yet he could not say he wished

I cannot close this letter without bearing testimony to the greatness, goodness and worth of our departed chieftain. It was his fortune to live amid dissolving empires. But a purer man, a more sincere friend, a more devoted patriot an honester citizen and truer. Artillery as a more specific or a purer man, a more sincere friend, a more devoted patriot an honester citizen and truer. I cannot close this letter without bearing guardian of the public interests never lived

HORACE F. SMITH'S

Disappearance-Statement of Mr. E. T Hathaway, who Leaves his Home Determined to Exonerate himself from all Blame

the Matter, and all Complicity in Fraud or Attempted Fraud by the Unfortunate Principal in a Mystery he alone can Clear np.

Mr. Ed Hathaway, the gentleman who was

ter our arrival there was some controversy about whether we should all go in one skiff or not. Mr. G. W. Proctor insisted that we should all go in one, while Mr. Smith said we could race, and it was finally agreed that mary magnitude. The writer of this book was himself in the rebellion, and is a man of great ability, as well as a gentleman of the highest integrity.

Mr. Smith should take one skiff alone, and all the rest of us would go in the other. Mr. Smith placed the lamp in his skiff and pulled out, saying that he would act as "flag-ship." MR. JACOB THOMPSON'S ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

ABOVE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 21, 1877.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 21, 1877. side in safety, and after sitting there, proba-My Dear Sir-I thank you for your letter bly half an hour, we were on the point of and the newspaper slip which contains what starting back, when Mr. Smith asked me if I

tion and maintenance of southern rights. This appointment was unexpected, and took me by surprise. I was known as a co-operationist, and was opposed to separate State action. I beheved all the southern States should have a perfect understanding with each other, and when the time came for movement—if movement must be made—they should all act together and simultaneously. At that time Mr. Buchanan had sent to congress his very able message, in which he had denounced secession as a heresy, unconstitutional and unauthorized. I differed from that message, in this: That while I admitted to take me over. On reaching this side, we implied the states, yet each had retained one of Mr. Smith's clerks (Mr. Rosser), who

one of Mr. Smith's clerks (Mr. Rosser), who immediately called another clerk (Mr. Hawkins), who telegraphed to M. H. Smith at Louisville the sad intelligence, and Mr. Rosser and myself went to the residence of G. W. Proctor, whom we found in bed. We called him up, and he went with me to the residence of Mr. Smith, where we found Mrs. Smith awaiting our return, to whom

HAYES

E. T. HATHAWAY.

Dominion the President De Facto is Received as Enthusiastically as in Kentucky and Ten-

Greeting by Ex-Speaker Bocock-Response by Hayes, who Reiterates his Views and Opinions as to Conciliation, Peace and Good-Will -On to Charlottesville.

Lynchburg, September 24.—The Pres. dential party was met at Lowery's depot seventeen miles from Lynchburg, by a comconstruction, yet he could not say he wished me to resign. And, with that leave of absence, I visited North Carolina; and I am confident I had but one interview with the President on the subject of leave of absence, and therefore I could not have delivered to the President the weighty opinions, and "all he said" of Mr. Clingman. And without this second conversation all the evidence of Mr. Clingman against Mr. Buchanan is a mere sounding brass.

I cannot close this letter without bearing the distinguished visitors they were greeted with tremendous cheering from an immense concourse of people, music, etc. After the party alighted the President was presented to the mayor of Lynchburg, who briefly extended the hospitality of the city, to which the President resounding brass. the streets, from the depot to the Norvell house, there was a constant ovation from the people, who filled every available place from which a sight of the partycould be had. Upon arriving at the Norvell house the Presdent and suite were conducted to the front portico, when Mr. Bocock, chairman of the

> sincere welcome to the City of Hills, the first Virginia city visited by him. After com-mending the President's course toward the south, and his efforts to reform the civil service, he said: "If your efforts are to continue as they have begun, I can foresee great ahead. Under the inspiration of the thought a vision of the future comes before me. The chasm that once yawned so wide and so bloody between the southern and the northern States is filled and obliterated. Bright flowers of charity and concord lift their pure heads in the sunlight of favoring heaven, and overhangs, in all its gorgeous colors, the bow of promise and THE PRESIDENT, IN RESPONSE SAID.

Mr. Bedanan know for what perpose you are going Mr. Bedanan know for what perpose you are going the general provided in discount that Mr. Bedanan was projected by this statement, I told Mr. Thompson that Mr. Bedanan was projected by the statement of the fair, willingly compared that as he was already involved in discoult, we ought not to add to his burdens; and then to think the matter over, mention what I had been supported by the APPEAL to the burdens; and then to think the matter over, mention what I had been supported by the APPEAL to the burdens; and then to think the matter over, mention what I had been supported by the APPEAL to the burdens; and then to think the matter over, mention what I had been supported by the APPEAL to the burdens; and the burdens MY FRIENDS—It is very gratifying to have an opertunity to make the acquaintance of so large

THE FIDELITY

Some hours before it was described in a second in the seco

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS ST. LOUIS, September 24.—Weather cloudy and very warm. River fallen I inch. Arrived: Grand Tower, Vickeburg: H. C. Yaeger, New Orleans. De-parted: City of Chester, Memphis; Mollie Moore and Port Eads and barges, New Orleans. CAIRO, September 24—Night.—Weather cloudy.
Mercury 70 deg. River 7 feet 2 inches, and rising.
No arrivals except local packets. Departed: Colorado, St. Louis, 5 p.m.

LCUISVILLE, September 24.—Weather clear and cool. River 3 feet 11 inches in the canal, and falling. VICKSBURG, September 24.—Weather partially clear. Mercury 84 deg. NASHVILLE, September 24.—Biver 1 feet 7 inche on the shoals, and falling.

DIED.

WHITE—At Bennett Landing, Miss., September 23, 1877, WILLIE, only child of Mrs. Octavia White and the late Dr. &. W. White, aged 712 months. The friends and acquaintances of the family are nvited to attend the funeral, at Elmwood Cemetery. his (TUESDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock. CONNER-On the 15th of September, LOUIS CHAMPE CONNER, aged 3 years, son of John onner, Ashport, Tenn.

W. Z. MITCHELL'S

SCHOOL.

No. 298 SECOND STREET. Masonic Notice. A SPECIAL communication of South Memphis Lodge, No. 118, will be held this (TUESDAY) evening, Sept. 25th, at 8 o'clock, for work in the M. M. degree.
All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.
By order
BEN K. PULLEN, Secretary.

L O. O. F. THE members of Memphis Lodge,
No. 6, L.O. O. F., are requested to
meet this (TUESDAY) night. September
25th, at 8 o'clock sharp. Business important. J. T. LEAKE, N. G. portant. L. S. BURR, Secretary.

A. F. SCHULZE, ARCHITECT. RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, etc., for all kinds of buildings. Prices to suit the times.

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Dr. E. R. Peaslee. "Useful and very agreeable." Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. F. N. Otis. "Health-ful, and well suited for Dyspepsia, and cases of

Dr. Fordyce Barker. "By far the most agree-able, alone or mixed with wine, useful in Ca-tarrhs of Stomach or Bladder and in Gout." Dr. J. Marien Sims. "Not only a luxury, but a necessity."

To be had of all Wine Merchants, Grocers, Drug gists and Mineral-water Dealers throughout th United States, and wholesale of FRED'K DE BARY & CO., eod 41 and 43 Warren St. New York.

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No. 13 Madison Street. ALL KINDS COAL AND WOOD.

SALE OF FARMS AND TOWN LOTS.

AT KERRVILLE.

W E beg to remind the public of the near approach of the above sale, heretofore advertised. A special train of cars has been appointed by the Paducah and Memphis railroad for that occasion, leaving Memphis at 9 a.m., and Kerrville in time to return to the city before night, at single fare for the round trip. Besides the business inducements offered to invest in valuable property, Dr. Kerrwill provide an old-time Barbecue to make comfortable all who attend.

TREZEVANT & CO.



Notice of Trust Sale.

In pursuance with terms of deed of trust executed to me, as trustee, by John Gorman, on the 17th day of January, 1876, duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, State of Tennessee on 20th day of January, 1876, in record book No. 110, page 23, to which reference may be had; and on account of failure to pay the indebtedness secured therein, I will, on Notice of Trust Sale.

between the hours prescribed by law, proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described property, to-wit: Lying and situate in Shelby county, State of Tennessee: Beginning at NE corner of a tract of land (496 8 10 acres) formerly owned by A. W. Nelson, on the north boundary line of the Sitgroves grant at a sassafras marked T.S.; thence westwardly along said line 29 23-100 chains to a corner; thence southwardly in a line parallel to the west boundary of the Sitgroves grant 76 95 100 chains to a corner on the southern boundary of the said 496 8-10-acre tract; thence eastwardly on said last line 29 23-100 chains to a corner in the southern boundary of the said 496 8-10-acre tract; thence eastwardly on said last line 29 23-100 chains to a corner hickory marked J. S. on Trimble's old line: thence strait northwardly to the beginning 78 95-100 chains containing two hundred and twenty-five (225) acres, mole or less. Said saie to take place on the day named above, to-wit: The 6th day of October next, Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1872 more or less. Said sale to take place on the day named above, to-wit: The 6th day of October next, 1877, on the southwest corner of Madison street, in the city of Memphis.

Terms- Cash. Title made perfect to purchaser by this sale, though I convey only as trustee. Septem ber 25, 1877.

T. M. S. RHETT, Trustee. G. P. Foute, Att'y for beneficiary.

VOL XXXVI-NUMBER 227

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WHOLESALE ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th
We beg to remind the public of the near ap-

> TO MERCHANTS, MILLINERS, AND DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS!

large and spacious stores, Nos. 253 and 255 Main street, we shall, with Millinery Goods, Trimmed Hats. Straw and Felt Goods. Flowers, Feathers, Silks Velvets, Ribbons, Etc.,

which we will offer to the WHOLESALE TRADE at the very closest Jobbing Prices. Our knowledge, experience and facilities for manufacturing, enable us to compete successfully with the foremost houses in the trade. We invite an inspection. KREMER, HERZOG & CO. 253-255 Main street, oup. Court Souare,

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